(c) what achievements have so far been made in this respect;

(d) whether the programme has been implemented in all the districts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in August, 1992. It aims at sustaining the high coverage level of the Universal Immunisation Programme launched in 1985 and improving the health status of women and children and reducing maternal, infant and child mortality.

(c) Immunisation coverage levels have more than doubled since 1985-86. There has been a substantial reduction in the Vaccine preventable diseases. The impact of the programme is also reflected in reduction in the infant and child mortality rates.

(d) and (e) The programme is being implemented in a phased manner over a period of five years, as per the following details of the phasing of the districts:

Year	Child Survival		Safe Motherhood	
	New	Cumulative	New	Cumulative
92—93	51	51	21	21
93—94	103	154	32	53
94—95	101	255	51	104
95—96	98	353	48	152
96—97	113	466	67	219

Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in Family Welfare Programmes

1188. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in Family Welfare Programmes of the country;

(b) what are the names of Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in Family Welfare Programmes in the country;

(c) whether any assistance for the said programmes is provided by Government to NGOs;

(d) if so, what are the criteria and norms adopted by Government to give assistance to NGOs for Family Welfare Programmes;

(e) what steps have been taken by Government during the last three years to ensure better participation of the Non-Governmental Organisations in the Family Welfare Programme; and

(f) what effective measures Government propose to increase more NGOs particularly women NGOs in the country to control the population problem of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Non-Governmental Organisations supplement the governmental efforts in Family Welfare Programmes.

(b) No survey has been conducted. However, Family Planning Association of India was commissioned to prepare a Directory of Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Family Planning. A set of the 2 volumes is available in the Rajya Sabha Library.

(c) and (d) Assistance is given to Voluntry Organisations for implementing approved schemes. The NGOs should be registered under Societies Act of 1860/ Trust Act or any other equivalent Act. The organisations should be financially sound and have ability to bear 10 percent of the total cost. Documents submitted by the NGOs are to be scrutinised and recommended by the Dy. Commissioner/CMO/State Government Authorities.

(e) The information is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below)

(f) 4 new schemes have been introduced by the Government of India for greater involvement of the NGOs to accelerate the Family Welfare acceptance. Registered Women's Organisations are competent to apply.

Statement

Details regarding the steps taken by Government to ensure better participation of the Non-Governmental Organisation in Family Welfare Programme.

Some of the steps taken during the last three years are:

1. Government have given sufficient publicity through print media as well as electronic media to disseminate information about on going and new NGO schemes, and the financial support available under each, to motivate voluntary organisations to come forward to undertake these schemes.

2. One officer in each State has been identified as a Nodal Officer to deal with the NGO sector. Three meetings, one at the national level and two at the regional level have been held to acquaint them about their role towards the NGOs.

3. The State Governments have been asked to set up State SCOVA Committees to deal with the NGO sector at State level. These Committees have also been delegated powers for sanctioning schemes upto Rs. 10 lakhs in each case. Funds for sanctioning NGO projects are also being allocated to the States on a year to year basis.

4. For purposes of training of the NGO personnel in project formulation monitoring, programme management and sustainability, the States have been asked to identify one institute in the government sector and if necessary another in the NGO sector.

5. States have also been asked to organise study tours of NGOs from States with poor community participation to better performing States to educate and train them to improve their performance.

6. Four regional conferences were held during 1993-94 for inter-active participation and understanding between the NGOs and the Government. This has had a very good impact on NGOs in coming forward to undertake family welfare schemes.

7. A directery of NGOs working in family planning and related areas has also been prepared by the Family Planning Association of India.

8. Certain larger and well established organisations have been recognised as Mother Units for identifying and recommending project proposals of the smaller NGOs. Each such organisation is given an imprest amount of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which grants are released by them to the smaller NGOs. Each Mother Unit is authorised to provide funding support to 50 small organisations.